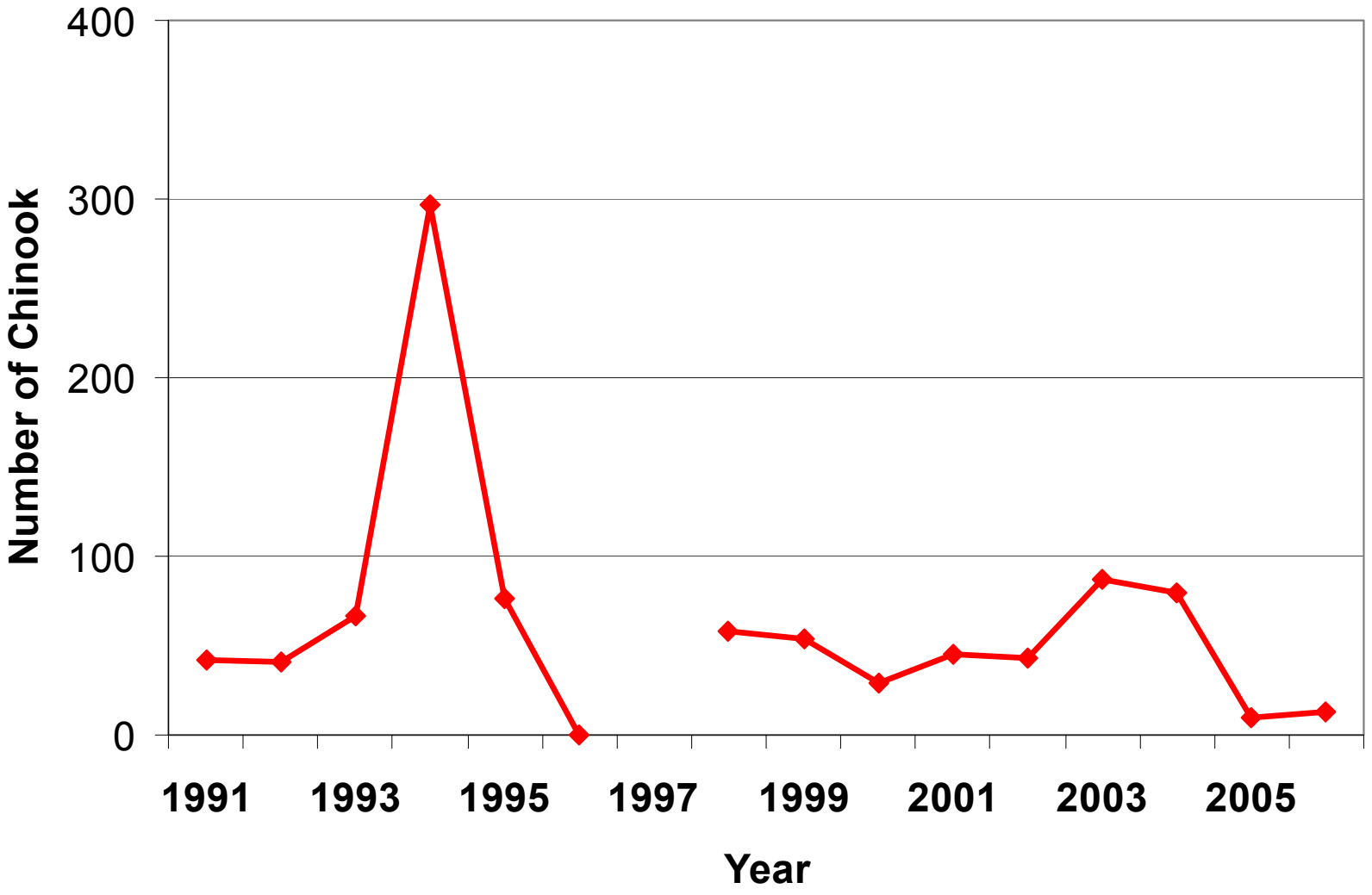
Status of fish stocks in Dosewallips River

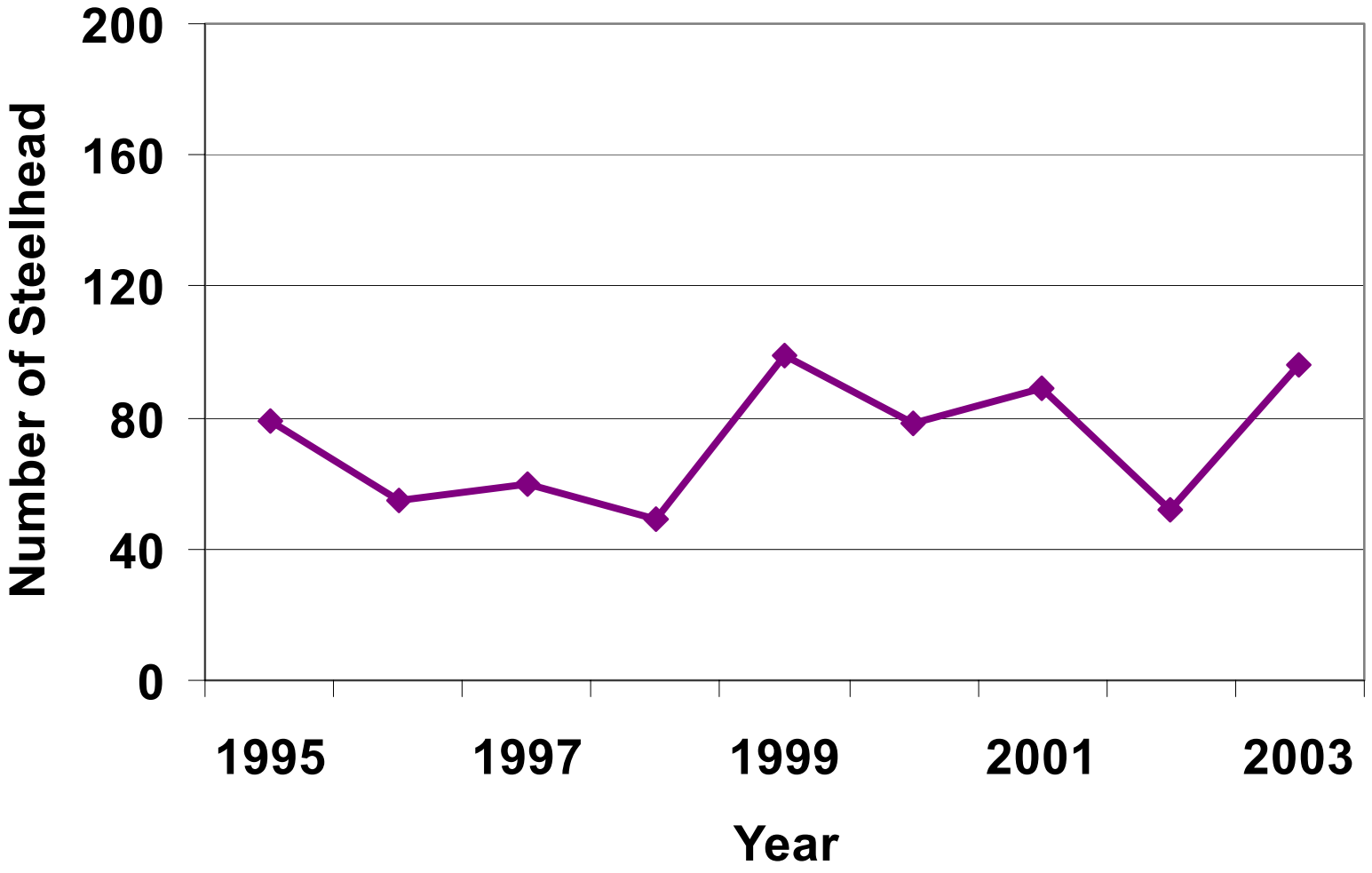
- Chinook: ESA-listed; Critical
- Summer-chum: ESA-listed; Depressed
- Steelhead: ESA-listed; Depressed
- Coho: Healthy
- Fall chum: Healthy
- Sea-run Cutthroat: Unknown

Estimated Number of Adult Chinook Salmon Returning to the Dosewallips River



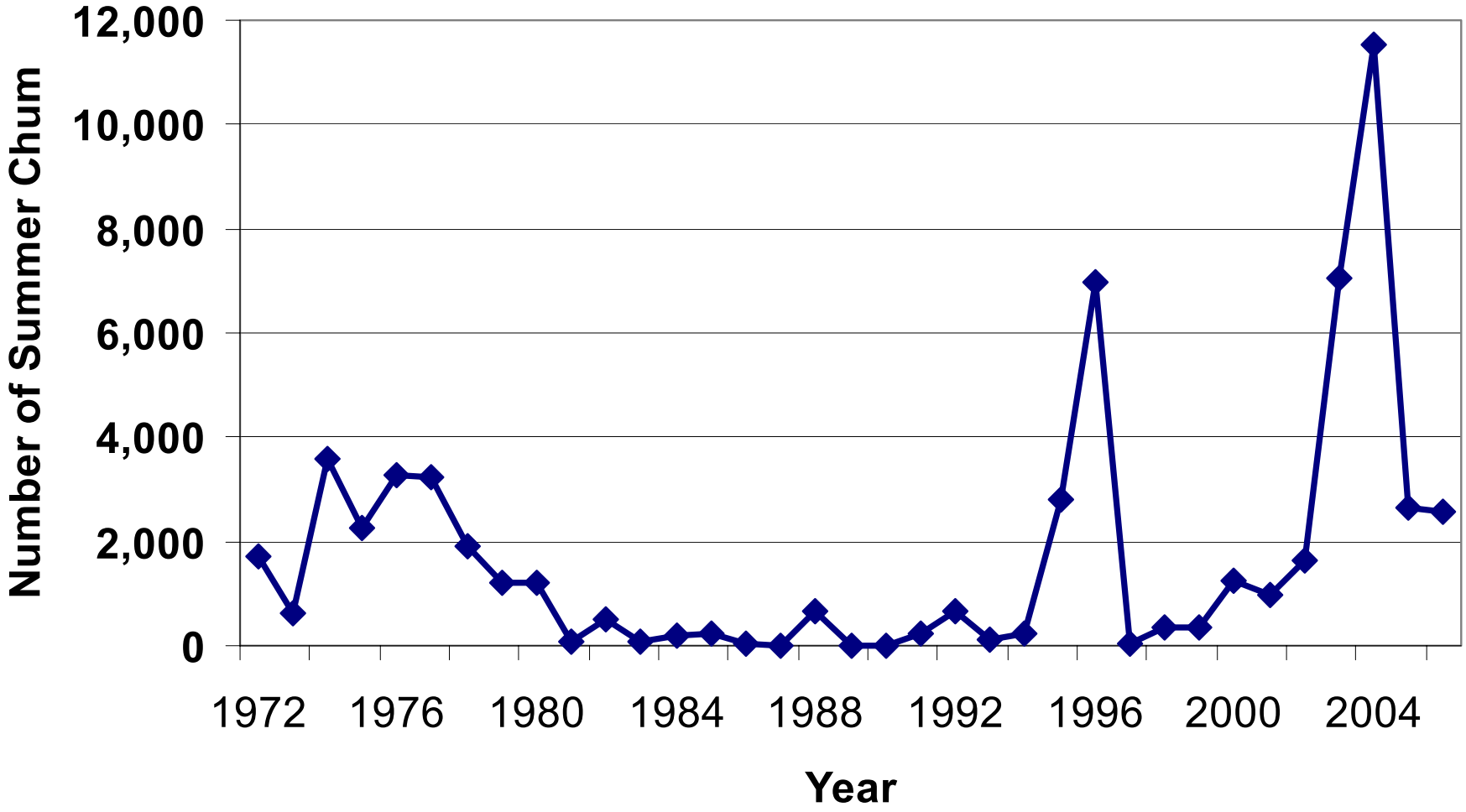
Source: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI)

Estimated Number of Adult Steelhead Returning to the Dosewallips River



Source: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI)

Estimated Number of Adult Summer Chum Salmon Returning to the Dosewallips River



Source: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Salmonid Stock Inventory (SaSI)

Summer Chum Salmon Recovery: A success story in the making

Key Premise:

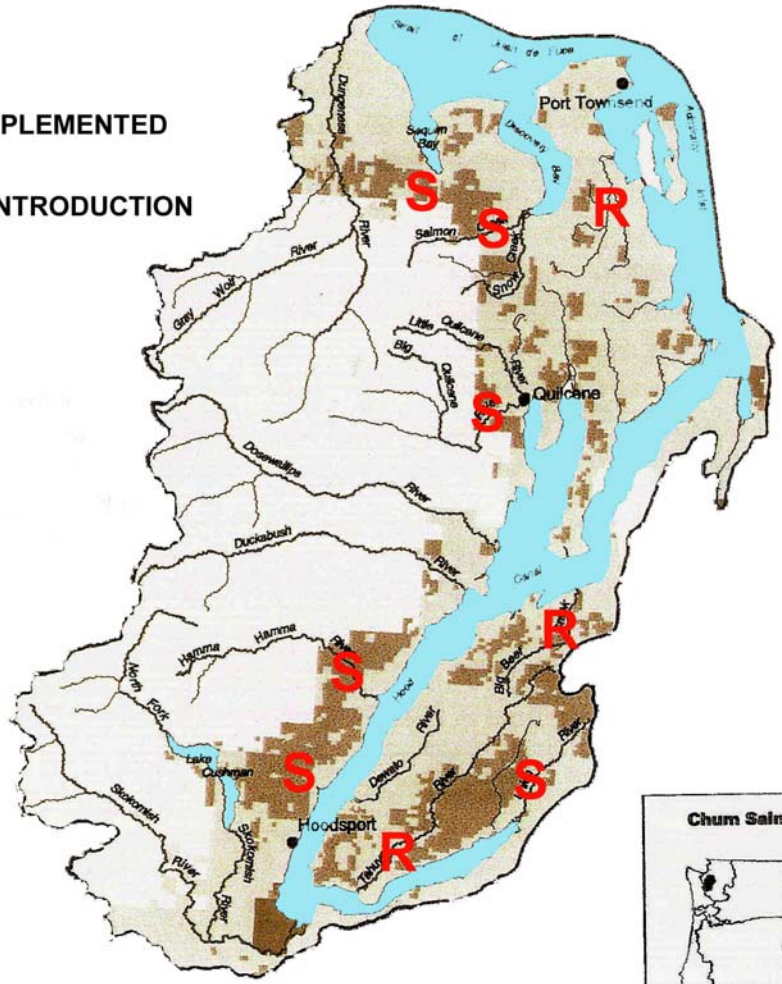
- Summer chum salmon populations threatened with extinction can not be recovered to viable population levels with harvest and hatchery measures alone;

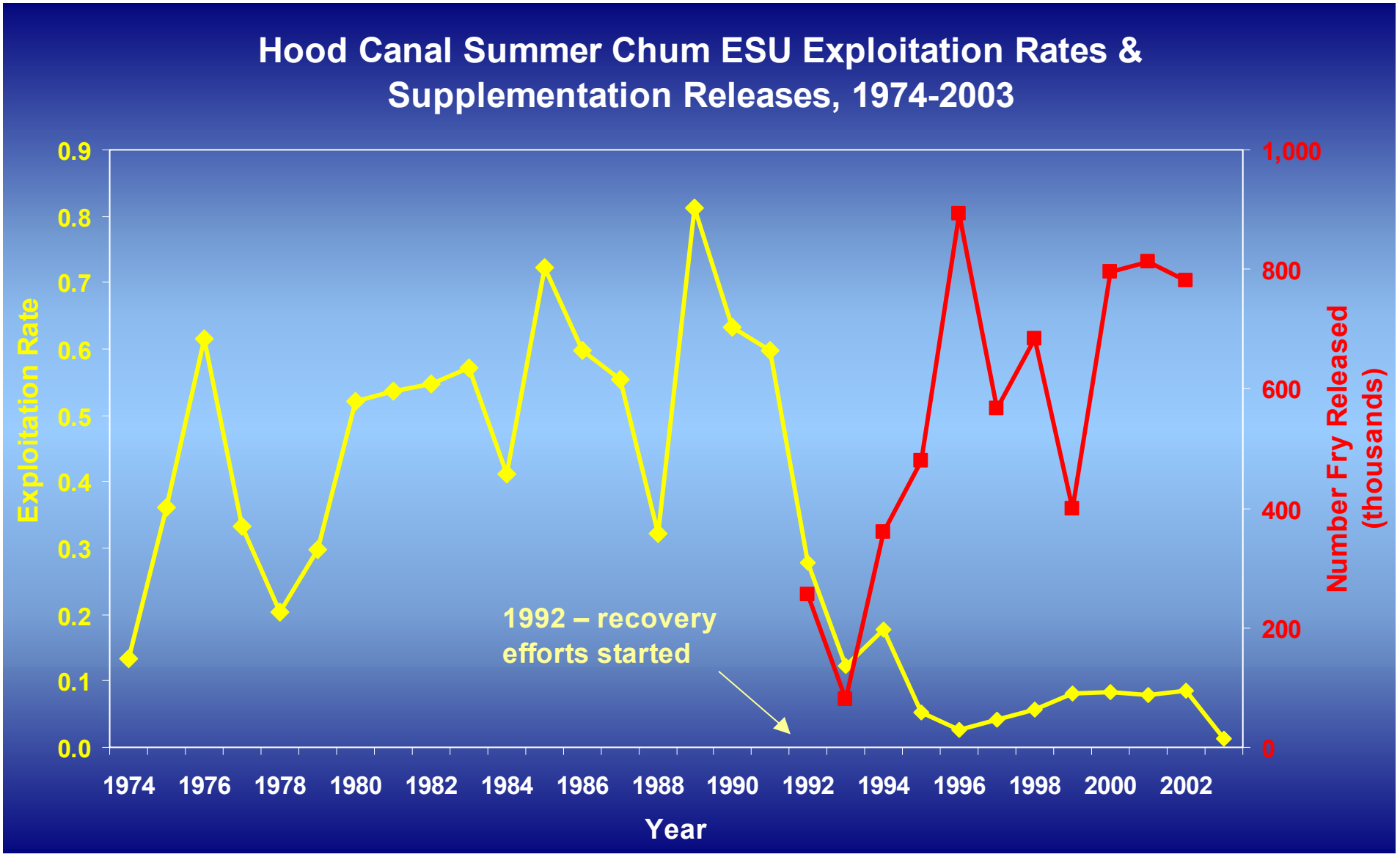
- “Commensurate, timely improvements in the condition of habitat critical for summer chum salmon survival are necessary to recover the listed populations to healthy levels.”

HOOD CANAL SUMMER CHUM SALMON ESU

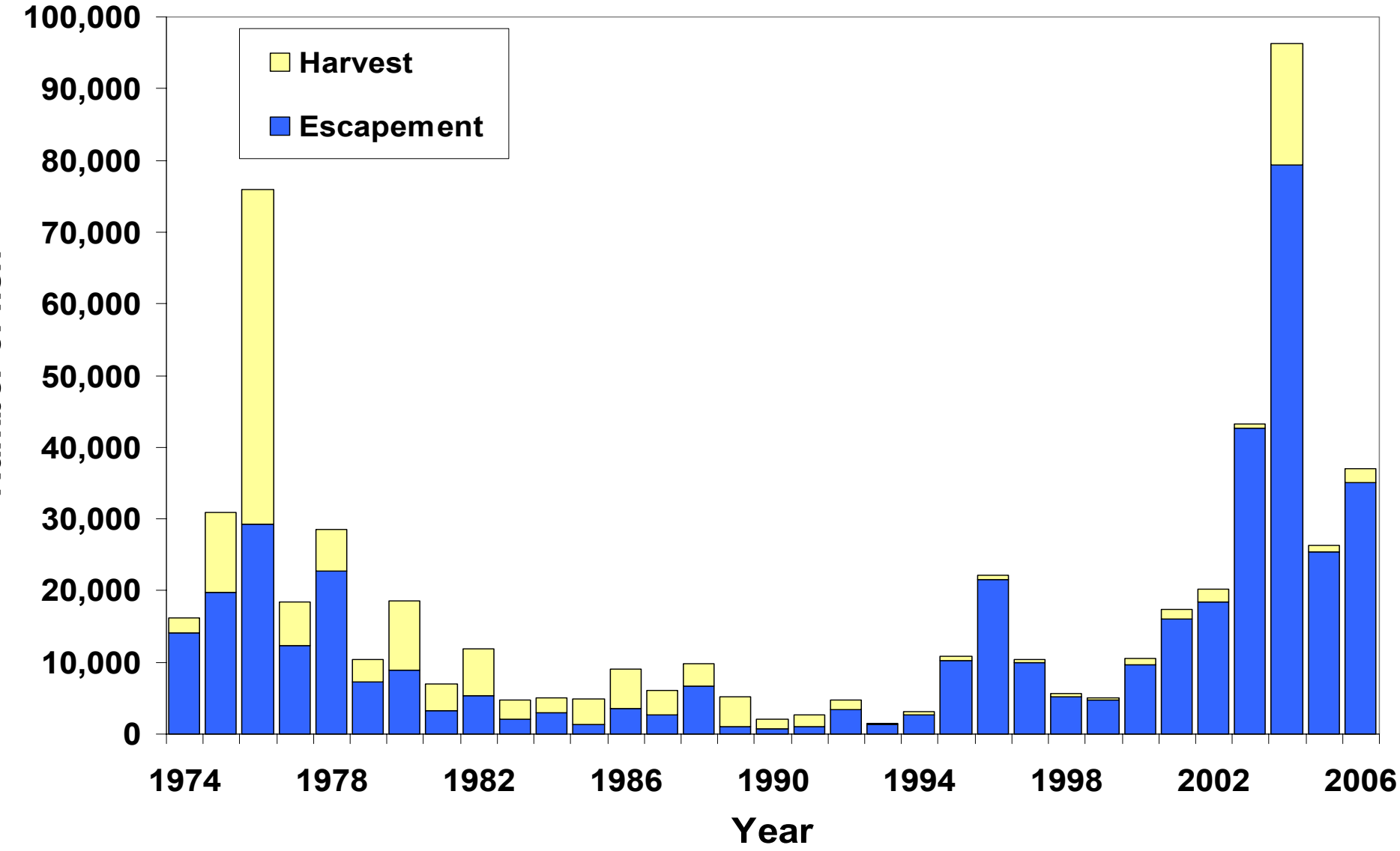
S SUPPLEMENTED

R REINTRODUCTION




Hood Canal Summer Chum ESU Exploitation Rates & Supplementation Releases, 1974-2003
Exploitation Rate
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
Number Fry Released (thousands)
0
200
400
600
800
1,000
1992 – recovery efforts started
1974
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
Year

Hood Canal ESU summer chum runsize, 1974-2006



We can do it!

- Community-based groups can effectively provide a vision and guide and assist with salmon recovery programs
- Education and local involvement is the key
- This is hard work! It takes a long time and commitment. And, it can be successful.


2002 8 28


LONG LIVE THE KINGS

Limiting Factors

- Harvest: contributed to decline; SH, Chinook, summer chum currently managed to harvest low % of popl'n
- Hatchery: contributed to decline; no in-basin programs, but some out-of-basin releases come to Dosewallips to spawn; co-managers have taken mgt. actions
- Habitat: contributed to decline; some actions underway; more needed to support self-sustaining stocks

Habitat Limiting Factors

- Floodplain: loss of habitat and connectivity
- Channel condition: fine sediment, large woody debris, sediment sources
- Riparian zones, impervious surface
- Estuaries: loss of habitat and connection to freshwater, channel condition degraded, access

Seal Predation

- Studies in Hood Canal, 1998-2001
- Daytime and nighttime observations at mouths of rivers, including Dosewallips
- For Dose, 202, 336, 218, 264 salmon eaten by seals in 1998-2001, resp.
- Not a major limiting factor; more intense in some (e.g., Hamma) vs. others
- Pacific hake, herring top 2 in diet (scat); salmon #3